

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

BRONTON. MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The most elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of the centennial of Georgetown (D. C.) College.

The House committee on printing reported a resolution, on the 5th, which was adopted, authorizing the printing of 25,000 copies of the President's message.

The following is the result of the official count of the vote at the late election in Colorado: Harrison, 50,766; Cleveland, 37,542; Prohibition, 2,190; Labor, 1,265.

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, denies the statement, attributed to Railroad Commissioner Campbell, that he has been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The czar and King George of Greece have agreed that the marriage of Grand Duke Paul of Russia and Princess Alexandra of Greece shall not take place until October next.

It is asserted in the lobbies of the British House of Commons that Lord Salisbury will not appoint a new Minister in Washington until after Mr. Harrison has been seated.

The opening session of the annual convention of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association at Omaha was addressed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

It is said that the German Emperor's illness was caused by a cold contracted by his rising on a cold, stormy night and opening a window of his overheated apartments at Gelnigen.

THERE has been a heavy falling off in the number of hogs slaughtered in the West this fall, and the first five days of December amounted to \$15,000.

The Window-Glass Manufacturers' Beneficial Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., is to be reorganized shortly, with a view not only to control prices, but to limit production when necessary.

EX-QUEEN NATALIE has received from King Milan of Serbia the presents she formerly made to her and a grant of a million francs, which remain at her disposal in the Bank of Serbia.

The New York Sun of the 4th devoted half a page to a recital of the wrongs inflicted upon the helpless Aleuts of Alaska by the gigantic monopoly known as the Alaska Commercial Company.

GOVERNOR JACKSON of Maryland, originally selected February 29, 1889, as the date of hanging the murderer Isaac Keenan, but afterward, for obvious reasons, changed it, substituting instead March 1.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for an international sculling contest in Queensland, Australia. The first prize will be \$500. Beach, Kemp, Searle, Matterson, Stanbury, Nielson and McClear will compete.

The working hours of the twenty-five thousand employees in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company were reduced from ten to eight, with a corresponding reduction in wages, on the 5th.

SENATOR GIBSON, of Louisiana, introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 4th, to create a bureau of health and to prevent the introduction and extension of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States.

FRANK W. ADAMS, a clerk in the Washington City post-office, was arrested, on the 6th, for opening letters. He was charged with the crime, but he had not found any money in the letters, and that this was his first offense.

An injunction was issued in the Chancery Court at Nashville, on the 6th, forbidding Governor Taylor of Tennessee to issue a certificate to H. Clay Evans, the Republican Congressman-elect from the Third district.

It was rumored at Columbus, O., on the 3d, that the management of the Ohio Centennial Exhibition is to be investigated when the Legislature assembles in January. There is a large shortage, and crooked work is hinted at.

For the maintenance of the United States Senate during the last fiscal year there was expended: For salaries and mileage of Senators, \$394,157; for salaries of officers, etc., \$28,774; for contingent expenses, \$157,701. Total, \$880,632.

The Pope sent to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, a beautiful image of the Virgin fashioned in mosaic. The image was made in the Vatican and cost \$5,000.

REPRESENTATIVE VANDEVER, of California, on the 5th, introduced a bill in the House to divide the State of California into two States. He proposes to divide the State practically on the line of the present Sixth Congressional district.

A MEETING of the National Board of Promotion of the "Three-American" Exposition was held in Washington on the 5th. It was well attended and composed of notable characters, who all spoke enthusiastically of the proposed celebration.

The Great Falls (Mont.) Board of Trade has appointed a special committee on Statehood, with a view to determining the best course of action for the people to pursue under the present circumstances. The movement is entirely non-partisan.

JUDGE BACH, on the 5th, gave a decree for \$700,000 with interest against the Northern Cattle Company, in the foreclosure suit brought by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, as trustees for the bondholders.

DR. WALTER WYMAN, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Stapleton, L. I., has been appointed chief of the quarantine division and medical purveyor, and will shortly go to Washington to assume the duties of his new office.

The House committee on rivers and harbors spent the day on the 5th, on the River and Harbor bill. They decided to limit the appropriation to \$10,000,000. It is probable that the bill will be completed before the Christmas holidays.

In the Supreme Court of New York City, on the 3d, Circuit Justice Beach directed a jury to render a verdict of \$48,730 against Seymour, Baker & Co., the stock brokers, in the suit brought by W. H. M. Sanger, to recover \$50,000 for breach of contract.

MR. A. H. MOSS, president of the Moss National Bank of St. Louis, O., generally known and respected among bankers throughout the United States, and for many years one of the most prominent laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died on the 6th.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, held in New York City, on the 6th, it was decided to immediately restore rates to a remunerative basis, and the agents of that company were directed by telegraph in advance rates.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, on the 5th, the principal feature of the day's proceedings in both Houses was the reading of the President's annual message. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted instructing the clerk to read the message in the Senate in session. Messrs. Morrill and Sawyer were appointed members, on the part of the Senate, of a committee to wait on the President with the information that Congress was in session, after which the Senate took a recess from 12:47 p. m. to half-past one o'clock, when the President's message was presented. The reading occupied an hour and twenty minutes. At its conclusion the message was laid on the table and ordered printed, and the Senate, at 2:35 p. m., adjourned after a notification by Mr. Frye that he would call up the Union Pacific Settlement bill on the 5th; by Mr. Chandler, that he would ask for action on his resolution to investigate the Louisiana election of April last, and by Mr. Allison, that he would ask the Senate to proceed with the tariff bill, and would even call it up during the morning hours of the session. In the House, prayer was delivered by Chaplain Milburn, and the clerk called the roll, at the conclusion of which a resolution was adopted instructing the clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session. The President's message was then read by Mr. Turner, of Georgia, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication from him at half-past twelve o'clock, took a recess for an hour, when the annual message was received and read by the clerk. When the reading was completed Mr. Frye made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Union Pacific Railroad bill considered. The tariff bill was then taken up, and the House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

In the Senate, on the 5th, various annual reports, including that of the Secretary of the Treasury, were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Frye made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Union Pacific Railroad bill considered. The tariff bill was then taken up, and the House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

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MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad has ordered 7,000 tons of steel for construction of the Westport branch. Judge Valliant, of the St. Louis Circuit Court, overruled the motion for a new trial and in arrest of the one-cent judgment filed by R. D. Lancaster's attorneys in the suit against General Postmaster John M. Glover for libel.

The vicious effects of pool-room gambling have had another illustration in Kansas City. Robert Bartholomew, the head book-keeper for Dayton & Trufant, who do a grain commission business in the Board of Trade building, has left for accounts of several hundred dollars.

There has been a great awakening among Sunday-school workers in St. Joseph, and a call has been made for a convention of the Sunday-school workers of the city and county, to be held at the Christian Church, in that city, on Tuesday, December 11, and Wednesday, December 12, for the purpose of organizing a county Sunday-school association and for considering the question of the furtherance of the Sunday-school cause.

The following posts of the G. A. R. in this State have been suspended on account of having failed to report for more than two quarters: General Ord Post, No. 99, Richmond, E. C. Baugher, P. C.; Elwell Post, No. 140, Ridgeway, Jas. T. Anderson, P. C.; Akron Post, No. 147, Akron, H. C. Leavelle, P. C.; Springfield Post, No. 178, Indian Springs, R. W. Williams, P. C.; John Workman Post, No. 191, Tumbula, T. B. Robinson, P. C.; Albert Thompson Post, No. 275, Gainesville, J. N. Murray, P. C.; Rockville, J. M. Boring, P. C.; John A. Andrew Post, No. 337, Marshall, Albert Williams, P. C.

The St. Louis, Quincy, Omaha & Sioux City branch of the Great Northern Railway, recently in St. Louis, and has added its name to the long list of railroad companies whose lines run or will run into that city.

Unless the well-matured plans of certain prominent merchants of Kansas City come to nothing, the Missouri river will be traveled next spring by a regular line of steamships, plying between Kansas City and St. Louis.

At a meeting of the directors of the Missouri State Fair Association, held in Sedalia, last week, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: N. H. Gentry, president; H. H. Gentry, first vice-president; A. L. Burr, secretary; C. D. Minter, treasurer. The next meeting of the association will begin August 13, 1890, and continue five days.

The recent death in St. Louis of C. D. Drake, treasurer of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad, following close upon the death of his beautiful son, and following the death of his four-year-old daughter, presents a very distressing story, which is sorrowful in the extreme. The wife and mother was living very low.

The marriage of Miss Louise Charles Sedalia and Judge James A. Sedalia was one of the St. Louis events last week. The contracting parties are prominent members of the highest social set of the city, both popular and admired, the lady being the daughter of a prominent family that goes to make a man honored and beloved in the community.

The directors of the Kansas City Mining Exchange, at a recent meeting, discussed plans for increasing public interest in the exchange and for broadening its scope. It was decided to enlarge the membership limit from 70 to 100 or 150, but final action was deferred until the next meeting. The membership fee was fixed at \$100 to \$25, and the dues from \$10 to \$5 a quarter.

The Visitation Church in St. Louis was the scene of a beautiful and impressive ceremony, a few days ago, in the reception of a Miss Marie Wagner, of Kirkwood, and Della O'Connell, of St. Louis, into the religious life. Bishop Hennessey, assisted by Fathers Bond, Tuohy, Tihon, Walsh, McDonald and Hetty of the city, officiated.

Wm. Quincy, a colored man who registered illegally at Kansas City, was found guilty of illegal registration and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Louisa Wagner, a widow, fifty-four years of age, living with her son, Julius, in St. Louis, shot herself twice, with suicidal intent, with a revolver, a few nights ago, and died the following afternoon. The motive for the crime was not ascertained. Both bullets entered below the left breast, passing through the body. The cause of the suicide, as the deceased had been suffering for a long time with cancer.

The dead body of Jack Nevins, a foreman in a rock quarry at Liberty Landing, Clay County, was found, a few days since, four miles east of there, at Clay switch, on the side of the track of the Western railroad. It is likely that he fell from a train, though some thought he was murdered. He formerly lived at St. Charles. He was about thirty-two years of age and leaves a wife.

M. Louis Seguenot, who succeeds M. Emile Karst as consular agent of the French Republic in St. Louis, has been a resident of the city since 1876. Mr. Seguenot recently lost one of his pioneer citizens, whose memory will not soon be forgotten. Dr. J. B. Alexander, apparently hale and hearty, died suddenly a few days since. He was a man of unusual brilliant attainments, and a skilled member of his profession. Though in his sixty-fifth year, he was possessed of all his faculties, though somewhat infirm. He was postmaster under Lincoln's administration, but since that time had never cast a vote at any election. For nearly fifty years, without the loss of a day, he kept his large watch, and the purchase of merchandise of detail and the rainfall, snowfall, the extreme heat or cold reached for any day in all those years as easily as ascertained from him.

Mr. J. H. Johnston will retire from the secretary's office of the St. Louis Exposition on January 1, and Mr. Davies, the assistant secretary, will be promoted to the vacant position. Mr. Johnston, the present superintendent of the art department, will be made general superintendent.

St. Louis is rapid transit crazy. Henry Brosse, a well-to-do farmer, who lived about five miles south of Jackson, went to Gordonville a few days ago, and while returning home in a wagon, and when within about one hundred yards of his home his wagon upset, the wagon-bed and the four sacks falling upon him, causing instant death.

David Price, a St. Louis boy, four years old, had a large cut on his right arm, kicked off, a few days ago, by a mule. He was rubbing the mule's legs when he was knocked unconscious. Besides the missing upper lobe, which was found and necessary to amputate, a severe scalp wound was sustained.

The Coquelin-Hading engagement in St. Louis was killed by high prices. According to Warden Marmaduke's monthly statement fifty-one convicts leave the State prison during December. On December 1 a total of 1,815 convicts in the prison, the largest number ever reached. It is believed that by January 1 this number will be considerably increased.

The Kansas City police commissioners, at a recent meeting, reappointed as an extra man on the force ex-Officer Samuel J. Patterson, who was recently tried in the Criminal Court at Independence on a charge of murdering old Thomas Burk and acquitted.

There were 891 births in St. Louis during the month of November and 614 deaths.

THE TREASURY.

Excerpt of the Annual Report of Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Fairchild's annual report, submitted to Congress to-day, presents a very concisely the condition of National finances at the close of the last fiscal year, together with his estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current and next fiscal year.

The revenues for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, are placed at \$377,000,000; expenditures, \$373,000,000. For the next fiscal year he estimates revenues amounting to \$377,000,000, and expenditures at \$376,000,000. After presenting this financial exhibit the secretary, briefly, and in a general way, gives his attention to the questions of surplus revenue, bond purchases and reduction of taxation. He calculates that unless the laws are changed, the present surplus revenue, which will accumulate up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will aggregate fully \$228,000,000, or sufficient to redeem all the outstanding four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, and to amount to \$400,000,000, which mature in 1891. The principal of the four per cent. outstanding is now \$800,000,000, and the interest which would accrue on them at maturity in 1897, is about \$500,000,000, or, at present, a very small revenue, if continued, would pay about 1/100 of the four per cent.

Nothing more, the secretary says, is needed than this statement to show the absolute necessity of some radical change in the public revenues at the earliest possible date. That it will be necessary to pay nearly the whole of the interest which will accrue on the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, and to amount to \$400,000,000, is made in it before its maturity, is evident from the fact that even now the Government is paying for the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at a half per cent. annually, and receives only meager offerings at that price.

To continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than to pay the interest on the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, and to amount to \$400,000,000, is a very serious question as to whether a country can make itself prosperous by a tariff—whether it can increase the relative average of its whole people by diverting a portion of its labor and capital into the employments which could be most profitably followed under natural conditions, thereby making certain of the necessities of the country, and the results of its action are very apparent. Because of the diligent prosecution of suits for the cancellation of fraudulent patents and against timber trespassers and plunderers of the public domain, it has come to be understood that the laws enacted for the regulation of the public lands, both as to their general disposition and management, and as granted to railroads, and other corporations, are of binding force, and are to be rigidly and impartially executed.

"I cannot," the secretary adds, "too strongly repeat my recommendation of last year to reduce taxation, and as far as possible to leave the Government out of the existing interests, to make this reduction in customs taxation, to the end that the people may get the greatest possible benefit from the reduction. Besides the revenue question, a question as to whether a country can make itself prosperous by a tariff—whether it can increase the relative average of its whole people by diverting a portion of its labor and capital into the employments which could be most profitably followed under natural conditions, thereby making certain of the necessities of the country, and the results of its action are very apparent. Because of the diligent prosecution of suits for the cancellation of fraudulent patents and against timber trespassers and plunderers of the public domain, it has come to be understood that the laws enacted for the regulation of the public lands, both as to their general disposition and management, and as granted to railroads, and other corporations, are of binding force, and are to be rigidly and impartially executed.

"There are many indications that this question must be answered in the negative. There are many proofs that large classes of our people are dependent upon success in their skill in manipulating governmental agencies rather than upon industry, intelligence and honest work. It is not possible that eagerness for the money which men assume comes to them only through the Government, may lead them to use an ever-growing proportion of their gains to losses, and to the detriment of the source of their wealth; and will not the endeavor to make men rich soon become the chief function of our government? Is not this already the case? If these things are, they are not overestimated—and they do exist and are not overestimated—then can it be doubted that the true welfare of our people calls for a radical change in the present system as speedily as may be. This can only be done by severing government from private business. Steps should at once be taken in that direction, always, however, with a view to the protection of the interests which have been established under present laws, to the end that they may not suffer unduly while beneficent reforms are made."

On the subject of silver coinage, the secretary repeats his recommendation of last year: That of fixing the maximum of silver which shall belong to the Government, and by providing that when it was reduced by the Government, the purchase of silver bullion should cease until the amount reduced to such maximum, or by canceling United States notes, or by other means.

The danger of depreciation in the value of the silver dollar as compared with the gold dollar. Coin certificates the secretary considers a costly form of money; but whatever may be thought about the wisdom of the certificate system, there can be no doubt that with it the further coinage of gold and silver, except subsidiary coin, is not necessary or expedient.

Report of Fish Commissioner McDonald. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Fish Commissioner Marshall McDonald forwarded to Congress yesterday his statement of expenditures during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1889. The total was \$223,880.08, and of this \$41,044.87 was expended on salaries, etc., at the offices of administration, and \$89,997 on maintenance. There was an expenditure of \$11,297.25 in the distribution of food, \$8,993 in distributing carp, and \$4,041.15 in distributing salmon and trout. In the collection of statistics \$11,885.55 was expended, and in the investigation \$13,007.41. The total expenditure was \$223,880.08, leaving a balance of \$803.83 on hand.

A Trio of Industrious Burglars Captured After a Fight. Erie, Pa., Dec. 5.—At least a dozen burglaries have been committed in this city and adjoining territory recently, the losses to merchants and others being heavy. Yesterday morning three men blew open the safes in Schlosser's planing mill and the Erie Nickel Plate works. They were seen by a watchman, and were tracked in the snow to the Globe Hotel. After a desperate resistance they were overpowered and jailed. They gave their names as John Spencer, George Fowdell and John Irving. They are believed to be leaders of the gang that has been committing depredations in these parts.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General Garland, in his Annual Report, makes an urgent appeal for the establishment of National Penitentiaries for the confinement of prisoners in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Attorney-General Garland, in his annual report, makes an earnest appeal to Congress to provide for the construction of Government penitentiaries and reformatories. Recent laws that have been enacted by States with respect to the labor of prisoners prove more conclusively than ever, says the attorney, the need of such institutions. Provision should at once be made looking to the erection of at least one United States penitentiary, and, if possible, a reformatory. The objects of such institutions are many that the cost of conducting such an institution would be so much greater than the existing arrangement is being almost overcome by the fact that the favorable contracts which the department has heretofore been able to enter into can no longer be made. This arises from the fact that laws passed recently by several of the States and by Congress prevent the employment of prisoners on contract labor. This necessitates a resort to experiments in other systems, as provision must necessarily be made for the working of convicts, if discipline is to be maintained and the prisoner's health and comfort considered. A large number of prisoners convicted in United States courts are those who have committed but a few offenses, and who have not commenced a career of crime. If they could be prevented from associating with hardened criminals and not confined in an institution, every year suggests a criminal life, many, perhaps, could be reformed. Besides, many are young men who have had positions of trust and responsibility, and who, through temptation, have committed crime against the laws of the country. These, and the class referred to above, should not be confined in a prison, but the Government should provide a suitable reformatory where proper influences could be thrown around them and their reformation effected, as is done now in several States. In addition to this, he says, it would seem that the United States should have model prisons and reformatories of its own in which to confine its criminals, and provisions could be made for the employment of the inmates at some suitable industries, and a system of labor which would not violate the recent act of Congress, nor be inconsistent with the laws passed by the several States and the prevailing opinions relative to the subject of contract labor. The Attorney-General recommends a special appropriation of \$750,000 for fees and expenses of United States deputy marshals, and for the maintenance of the fee bill, which has not been revised for thirty years. He also suggests the reorganization of the official force of the department and an increase of the force to correspond to the increased amount of work done during the last four years. On this subject the Attorney-General says: "The work of the department during the past year was a continuation of what has been its policy for many years. The present Administration: a strict and vigorous enforcement of the laws. For nearly four years the department has kept its policy a fixed one, and the results of its action are very apparent. Because of the diligent prosecution of suits for the cancellation of fraudulent patents and against timber trespassers and plunderers of the public domain, it has come to be understood that the laws enacted for the regulation of the public lands, both as to their general disposition and management, and as granted to railroads, and other corporations, are of binding force, and are to be rigidly and impartially executed."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Price Current of this morning says: Fifteen of the largest packing points have handled 380,000 hogs the past week, about the same as the preceding week. During the week ending December 4, the packing was 435,000, a decrease of 55,000 for the week for these places, which have packed a total of 1,405,000 since November 1, against 1,439,000 a year ago, a decrease of 34,000.

Including 16 other points from which we have returns the total packing since November 1 is 1,506,000 hogs, against 2,010,000 a year ago, a decrease of 504,000, or about equal to the corresponding time last year. The entire West is thus about 315,000 hogs behind a year ago. November 1 to December 5:

Chicago..... 1888. 1887. 1886. 1885. 1884. 1883. 1882. 1881. 1880. 1879. 1878. 1877. 1876. 1875. 1874. 1873. 1872. 1871. 1870. 1869. 1868. 1867. 1866. 1865. 1864. 1863. 1862. 1861. 1860. 1859. 1858. 1857. 1856. 1855. 1854. 1853. 1852. 1851. 1850. 1849. 1848. 1847. 1846. 1845. 1844. 1843. 1842. 1841. 1840. 1839. 1838. 1837. 1836. 1835. 1834. 1833. 1832. 1831. 1830. 1829. 1828. 1827. 1826. 1825. 1824. 1823. 1822. 1821. 1820. 1819. 1818. 1817. 1816. 1815. 1814. 1813. 1812. 1811. 1810. 1809. 1808. 1807. 1806. 1805. 1804. 1803. 1802. 1801. 1800. 1799. 1798. 1797. 1796. 1795. 1794. 1793. 1792. 1791. 1790. 1789. 1788. 1787. 1786. 1785. 1784. 1783. 1782. 1781. 1780. 1779. 1778. 1777. 1776. 1775. 1774. 1773. 1772. 1771. 1770. 1769. 1768. 1767. 1766. 1765. 1764. 1763. 1762. 1761. 1760. 1759. 1758. 1757. 1756. 1755. 1754. 1753. 1752. 1751. 1750. 1749. 1748. 1747. 1746. 1745. 1744. 1743. 1742. 1741. 1740. 1739. 1738. 1737. 1736. 1735. 1734. 1733. 1732. 1731. 1730. 1729. 1728. 1727. 1726. 1725. 1724. 1723. 1722. 1721. 1720. 1719. 1718. 1717. 1716. 1715. 1714. 1713. 1712. 1711. 1710. 1709. 1708. 1707. 1706. 1705. 1704. 1703. 1702. 1701. 1700. 1699. 169